## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, 1 ROPRIETOR

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#### AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WIBLO'S GARDEN-LEAR.
STANDARD THEATRE-PRANT OF SAVOY. BROADWAY THEATRE-THE EXILES. PARK THEATRE-OUR ALDERNEN. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-STRUCK OIL FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HELLER'S WONDERS. WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-A CREERRATED CASE. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-UNCLE TON'S CABIN. BOWERY THEATRE-BOY DETECTIVE. BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. DLYMPIC THEATRE... THE SOLDIER'S TRUST TIVOLI THEATRE -VARIETY.

BAN FRANCISCO MIMSTRELS-WOMAN'S RIGHTS. SILMORE'S GARDEN GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM -BRONCHO HORSES. TONY PASTOR'S - VARIETY.

NATIONAL THEATRE-RIP VAN WINELE. PARK THEATRE- BROOKLYN - MAY CODY

## QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To tusure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they he handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its cicinity to-day will be warm and purtly cloudy or cloudy, possibly with showers. -morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with a gradual increase of threatening

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock mar ket was active and very strong. Gold opened at 1001, and closed at 10014. Government bonds were lower. States steady and railroads irregular. Money on call was easier, lending at 6 a 7 in the morning and at 5 a 6 per cent in the

ON THE THIRD AVENUE line rapid transit before the first frost is the pleasant fall outlook.

THE RESOLUTION of the Aldermen allowing the use of steam on the Belt Railroad has be come a law.

THE FOUR PER CENTS are gradually getting out. One hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars vesterday.

A CURRENCY DEBT was paid in gold at the San Francisco Sub-Treasury yesterday. It is the first payment of the kind since the suspension

THE SUGGESTION of the depositors' committee of the Sixpensy Savings Bank in regard to the indictment of its officers ought not to be lost then the Attorney General.

IT SEEMS THERE is no relief- for the landlords who are endeavoring to escape from the exactions of the civil courts in dispossess cases. The Marine Court judges beg to be excused, and the test case presented has been decided in their favor.

RESUMPTION, -Singularly enough Ohio, which may be regarded as the fountain of all the financial heresics, is the first State to resume spec payments. The Third National Bank of Cincinati gives notice that it is prepared to redeem all its outstanding circulation in gold. It is the second largest bank in the city, having a capital of a million dollars. The other Cincinnati banks. it is said, are preparing to pursue the same

THE LETTER of Mr. Townsend, late counsel for Tweed, in which he applied to Attorney General Schoonmaker for the eld prisoner's release is part of a discussion which the death of the great malefactor ended. It now amounts merely to a question of veracity between Mr. Kelly and Mr. Townsend on one side and ex-Attorney General Fahehild on the other. In view of the release by death of the person most interested it is not very likely that we shall hear much more on the subject, and whatever remains to be said the public will not much care to hear.

"FOR LO! THE WINTER IS PAST, the flowers appear on the earth and the time of the singing of birds is come." In the woods and fields that are visible from Trinity steeple-or that may be visible with the sort of spyglass that Mr: Blaine would perhaps have used if called upon to sustain the declaration made in one of his rash speeches on timber-the sights and sounds are already such as may charm the winter weary eye. In the woods the maples are ablaze with their blood red, starry blossoms; the spice tree lights up dingy spots with its delicate, dainty yellow; the sassafras buds are bursting, and down by all the little streams the willow has been in gauzy green for nearly a month. In the orchards the peach trees are filled with their beautiful blossoms. Everywhere the robins are boisterous and enthusiastic; orioles have been seen and heard, and that modestly dressed little beauty, the Pheebe bird, is doing a land office business in the building line.

THE WEATHER .-- The storm centre recently north of the lakes has now reached the New Brunswick and Lower Canadian coasts, with a higher pressure and diminished wind velocities, but will probably develop a lower barometer and beavy winds when it advances into the Atlantic. Westward and southward of this storm are areas of relatively high pressures, but which do not present as yet any marked indication of rising above the mean. Southwestward of these, however, another depression is advancing toward the Ohio Valley region and with diminishing pressure. The result will be that the high area on the South Atlantic coast will develop greater pressures, while that of the Northwest will di-minish until after the new storm enters the Ohio Valley, when it will increase and descend behind the disturbance. Light rains have fallen in the central Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys and on the New England coast, attending both low pressures referred to. The winds have also been fresh in the New England and Middle States, as well as in the West. Temperatures have fallen in the Missouri Valley; elsewhere they are higher or steady. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, possibly with showers. Te-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, with a gradual inse of threatening indications.

Our Relations with Mexico.

The telegram received on Thursday by Mr. Zamacona, the representative, or, rather, now the Minister of Mexico at Washington, announcing the recognition of the Diaz government by the United States and the re-establishment of official relations between the two countries, is confirmed by the Department of State. Mr. Foster, on his return to Mexico, received authority to make the recognition provided he found a condition of affairs that would warrant such a course, and, while no official intelligence of his action has yet been received from our Minister, the reliability of Mr. Zamacona's despatch is not doubted. This policy has been adopted after mature deliberation and is justified by the circumstances of the case. The title of President Diaz is clouded, but Mexican governments do not often boast a clean record of regularity, and the right of the strong arm has always been more powerful there than constitutional provisions. As the close neighbor of the Mexican Republic, having an interest in her peace and prosperity, we are bound to respect the will of her people when clearly expressed, while we cannot be expected to decide for them those domestic questions which belong solely to themselves. If President Diaz won his power by revolution he has held it for a year, and is now the de facto ruler of the nation without any serious opposition. It is not our province to go behind this fact to ascertoin whether he holds his office on a good or bad constitutional title any more than it is the province of the Mexicans to inquire into the truthfulness of Montgomery Blair's allegations respecting the title of President Hayes. All that concerns us is to ascertain whether the rights of American citizens will be respected in Mexico and the peace of the frontier protected under the Diaz government. We have already satisfied ourselves on this point. The Mexican side the Rio Grande is now patrolled by federal troops, instead of by an inefficient militia possessing neither the power nor the desire to preserve the peace. The consequence is that the border raids, with their accompanying robberies and murders, have almost ceased. The two instalments of the Mexican indemnity falling due since Diaz's accession to the Presidency have been promptly paid. A recent attempt to levy a forced loan on American residents of Matamoros has been checked by the government and we have received official assurances that every precaution shall be taken to prevent such unjustifialle exactions in the future. Under such circumstances we could not do less than recognize the government which is the only government in Mexico at the present time; which is acknowledged by the Mexican peoplo, and which, moreover, expresses the most friendly feelings toward the United States and has thus far substantiated the sincerity of such expressions by its acts. The revolution which placed Diaz at the

head of the government followed immediately after the Presidential election of 1876. That election was conducted with nearly half the States of the Republic under martial law. The triends of President Lerdo declare that this was rendered necessary by attempts on the part of Diaz to overthrow a constitutional election and to usurp power, while the friends of Diaz assert that his opposition to Lerdo was made within constitutional limits, and that the proclamation of martial law was a highhanded and lawless act, designed to prevent a fair election in States known to be untriendly to Lerdo's cause. The result of the contest was declared by the government to be in favor of Lerdo; but Iglesias. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Justice, and, under the Mexican constitut tion, the Vice President of the Republic and the successor to the Presidency in the event of a vacancy, pronounced against the election as traudulent and unconstitutional. It has been alleged that the object of Iglesias was to secure the Presidency for himself under the constitutional provision. But Diaz availed himself of the opportunity to incite a revolution, and his military successes soon compelled the flight of Lerdo. The ex-President left the capital in the latter part of November, 1876. four months after the election, and Diaz made his entry a few days afterward and was proclaimed Provisional President. This was followed by his election by the popular vote in February, 1877, when, of course, no opposition to his rule could be successfully made. Popular sympathy in the United States was at that time unmistakably with Lerdo. When he was chosen for his first term in 1872 it was believed that he would make an admirable President. He was recognized as a man of superior intellect, and it seemed then that a civilian with some ability as a statesman might accomplish more substantial good for his country than could be expected from a military ruler. This anticipation was not entirely disappointed. The laws were better enforced under Lerdo than they had been under previous adminstrations. The public peace was for some time undisturbed and the country was fairly prosperous. But early in 1875 began to develop a policy looking to his re-election, which made him many enemies and led to great public evils. There certainly did not seem to be much anxiety on Lerdo's part to show gratitude for the good will of the Americans or to encourage its continuance. Forced loans were levied on American citizens during the whole of his administration without redress and the border was left at the mercy of Cortina and his fellow brigands. Some time before the election, in response to a protest from the American government, Cortina was put under a nominal arrest and taken to the City of Mexico; but there he received the consideration due to an hon-

ored guest, and it was evident that Presi-

dent Lerdo was more anxious to secure

the votes of the Northeastern States

than to bring the leader of the

border robbers to justice. Nevertheless,

our government hesitated to recognize

ernment has not acted ungenerously toward the ex-President or been unduly exacting with his successor.

The recognition of Diaz has not been unnecessarily delayed. It was entirely proper to satisfy ourselves that American interests would not suffer, and that the government seeking recognition was not only well disposed toward our own, but had the strength o carry out its expressed good intentions, before making such recognition. Diaz himself, in his message to the preliminary Congress in April of last year, declared that the revolution happily consummated by the Mexican people could not be complete without showing its power to reconstruct the constitutional edifice, thus forbidding the idea of a too sudden recognition of a revolutionary government. Neither has the recognition come too soon to be justifiable. Ex-President Lerdo, in an interview published in the Herald at the time of his arrival in New York, while pronouncing Diaz a usurper, added that his usurpation was "to be eventually resolved by the people of Mexico only." The people of Mexico having "resolved" the question of usurpation by the universal indorsement of the Diaz government we cannot now be censured even by Lerdo for accepting the popular decision. The discreet action of our government proves how unfounded is the belief that we are a filibustering nation. We have once more done for the Mexicans what we did when we recognized Juarez in 1861 to save them from anarchy, and when we protested against the French occupation in 1867 to save them from oppression. Our recognition of Diaz confirms his power and insures peace to the Republic. The policy of our government is to live in good fellowship with our neighbors and to aid them to prosper. We do not covet our neighbors' houses and lands, but we do wish that those who live next door to us may be well-to-do people who keep their homes in good order, make a respectable appearance and do not attempt to trespass on our premises or to interfere improperly with our children. Our feelings toward the Mexicans on one side and the Canadians on the other are the same. We want no more territory to the north or to the south, to the east or to the west. If we have sometimes wished to see Canada independent it is only because we believe she would be better off if, like ourselves, free from entangling alliances and relying on herself alone. But beyond this we have no policy and no desires in conflict with the peace, prosperity and happiness of the neighboring peoples, and our recognition of the Diaz government is an earnest of our good faith toward all friendly nations.

Oxford and Cambridge.

The victory of the dark blue on the Thames yesterday was an easy one, the time of the race not being extraordinary in view of the favorable conditions. Had Oxford been hard pressed after the first mile, instead of having things all its own way even at that stage, there is little doubt that the time would have been considerably reduced. The eight men in both boats must have been solid fellows, averaging as they did one hundred and sixty-eight pounds six ounces in the case of Oxford and one hundred and sixtyeight pounds three ounces in the case of Cambridge. Each boat carried one hundred and four pounds dead weight in the shape of their respective coxswains. It is curious to note in view of this trifling difference in weight the difference there must have been in the stamina of both crews. The style of rowing of Cambridge is described as very even at the start, the rowing only becoming irregular when the dark blue had gone definitely to the front. The result had been foreseen by the sharpwitted people who make it a business to watch the practice of the rival crews, and this, in a measure, detracted from the interest in the struggle; but the sight of the gallant fellows bending to their work, the oars rising and falling in beautiful rhythm, is always one worth witnessing and drew the usual crowds to the Thames yesterday. Thirty-five eight-oared races have been rowed between the rival universities, Oxford standing a winner in eighteen, Cambridge in sixteen-one, that of last year, being a dead heat. This is not a very great difference after all. When the nine long years are remembered, from 1861 to 1869, during which the light blue was always in the rear at the end of the race, we must not forget to pay a tribute to her indomitable plack while extending our warmest congratulations to the victors.

# Rapid Transit Precautions.

A respected contemporary very properly calls attention to the dangers likely to arise in the operation of the city rapid transit roads if the necessary precautions are not adopted and maintained against accidents. The character of the structures employed necessarily increases the risk to be guarded against as compared with that attending the use of surface roads; but as the lines, except where slow speed will be the rule, are almost entirely straight, following the direction of the avenues, there is not much danger that trains will run off the tracks, especially when guard rails are provided. What will need most attention is the stability of the rapid transit structure itself, after having been subjected to constant vibrations and the shocks incidental to traffic during the first year. Among these we may mention the stopping and starting of trains at and from way stations. Additional strength should be given to the columns and girders, the braces and ties at stations, so that the frequent jarring would not seriously affect the structure of the road. We do not anticipate any interruption to the operation of either of the rapid transit roads now ready, or nearly so, for public use, from defects in the principles of construction, as applied either to the roads or the rolling stock. It is in the details, the welding, riveting and fitting that the mischief can be done. By Diaz, and no doubt if Lerdo had been. guaranteeing care in connection with these, strong enough to make a fight for what he and by supplying light but strong and well regards as his rights its sympathies would | made locomotives and cars, and exercising

the facts shows that the United States gov- rapid transit on these elevated roads may in the foregound, will be portrayed by be continued for years safely and with enormous advantage to the public and profit to the companies. It is to the interest of the latter to promote security in every way.

The Moral of Tweed.

Tweed contemplated it as one of the inevitable consequences of his bad fate that sermons would be preached about him; that he would be held up in moral discourses as an odious example; that from his career would be drawn lessons of warning to deter others from the paths he had followed. Evidently this one in the number of his later reflections on his own history was the bitter summary of his defeats. All his political successes, all his financial glories and vulgar splendors had at last no greater result than thisto supply a text on which the pulpit moralists whom he despised should glory more or less in his fall. To be held up as a type of what is shameful, even by persons we despise, cannot be pleasant to any human creature; but when this has happened to a man in whose character there is no real strength, and with whom the love of admiration was a passion, it may well be supposed that it added poignancy to the desoation and wretchedness of a pitiful end.

As an example, however, the defunct Boss will render his greatest services to his native city; not strictly in the moral sense of an example-for in that aspect the instruction to be derived from his history is triteness itself-but rather in the morality of politics. He presents the most remarkable instance in our municipal history of the absolute and imbecile waste of great opportunities. What he might have been himself and what his history would have been if his unusual opportunities had been improved under the honorable impulses of a man with a pride and glory in he greatness of the city of his birth; all that contrasted with what he became through the degrading use of his opportunities in the mere pursuit of measures for pilfering the public treasury-that is the instruction to be derived from his story, the moral of which cannot be too strenuously insisted upon. That is the phase of Tweed's history that will be not merely important in moral sense, but of definite value in our polities; for no man that in the tuture rises to great influence or honor in our local struggles can ever shut his eyes to it. It is mean motive.

Popularity, the confidence of his associites, dependence upon his leadership, faith in his fortunes and his capacity-all these were enjoyed by Tweed, and were the possible elements of a great career in politics. He had the talent to make them available, and the great advance in the importance of this metropolis tended to open a large future to the man who could stand as a political leader of our people. But all that was bartered for a mess of pottage. He gave himself and his chances all up for the accumulation of money. To have mahogany mangers in his stables he consented to be scorned by his contemporaries and posterity. And what has Tweed or any of his associates profited by what they stole? Pitiful death in prison, or more pitiful life in exile is the best result that any of them can boast. All their millions have secured them only the mere physical gratifications of life; and there is not an honest, obscure man in the city who would deliberately change places with the best of them.

Another Great Sheet, Our seventh quintuple sheet for the season is issued to-day, with eighty columns of varied advertisements. This heavy demand on our space we meet cheerfully, knowing that the public will appreciate our effc. 's in its service. A particularly pleasing teature in this continued press for the publication of private wants and business offers is that it accompanies an actual resurgence of our trade abroad. The returns for the past week show a continuance of the very heavy shipments of grain and cattle and manufactured goods to Europe, provhome is wholly healthy and a true test of the return of prosperity. With the confidence in the future of our currency which is sending down the premium on gold, until yesterday it stood no higher than a quarter of one per cent above greenbacks. being the lowest quotation in seventien years, is coming the unlocking of capital which has been lying useless in bank vaults, The people are astir. New enterprises are on foot. Real estate, so long depressed, is again looking up, and on every side we hear words of well-founded hope, When such signs as these accompany the swelling out of our advertising columns we can rejoice and ask our neighbors to rejoice with us. We have no doubt that for the HERALD it will mean in the immediate future a still heavier pressure on our resources, but we can only reiterate that these resources are ample, even to the issue of a still larger sheet than the one of one hundred and twenty columns which we publish to-day. No matter what the number of advertisements, we must still give all the news,

# Palpit Topics To-Day.

In the discussion of pulpit themes to-day the Methodists, who have just changed pastorates, will put forth their best efforts. Mr. Searles, who comes hither from New Jersey, will give a sufficient reason why people go to church. It he would only tell us why so few go he might go far to solve a problem that has troubled his Church authorities. Mr. Davis will show that the world's faith centres around the uplifted Saviour, who is, as Mr. Burch believes, our God. Love for the Church is a most excellent thing, as Dr. King believes; but love for the truth and for Christ is much better. The special providence of God is something that most of us lose sight of and forget. It is well to be reminded of the doctrine now and again, as Mr. Searles will remind his people to-day. A very interesting and vital topic is that which Dr. Crook will discussnamely, "How to Secure a Prosperous Church." And whether the prosperity be financial or spiritual it is well to know how

Jesus Christ," will be illustrated by Mr. Chambers. "The True Propitiation" will be offered by Dr. Smith, and "How to be Saved" by Mr. Humpstone, and "The Nature and Results of Present Salvation" indiested by Dr. Tyng, Jr. "The True Source of Success" will be made known by Mr. Rowell ; Christ's Divinity will be proved by His death, by Dr. Armitage, and Mr. Hull will give encouragement to the fainting by holding out the hope of beautiful garments by and by. Mr. Hepworth will dwell upon the preacher's commission and the duty of the people to hear him. Purity and fellowship will be discussed by Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Martyn; the crucifixion and the resurrection of Jesus will occupy the time and thought of Mr. Colcord, and Mr. Hull and Mr. Sweetser will take a look at the tomb of Jesus. Mr. Steele will contrast Tweed's death with the death of

#### . A Flendish Trade.

Christians.

Indignation could scarcely go to greater lengths against any occupation than it has already gone against the Italian padrones who conduct an infamous traffic in the slavery of children in this and other cities; but it appears that the horrible industry of selling Italian boys and girls into a slavery which requires them to pursue the vocation of mendicants is not the worst of the offences of these men, and if the latest allegation made against them is true the indignation hitherto felt will be a mild sentiment by comparison with the mood in which they will be regarded. There is reason to believe that a blind child found in the streets in the custody of an Italian beggar has been purposely blinded to fit her to excite the sympathy of passers-by that her mendicant keeper may profit thereby. It is to be hoped that if this charge is sustained an example may be made that will at once stop such a horrible trade.

#### Holy Week.

Lent, or the penitential season of the Catholic Church, comes to a close with the end of the present week, which, on account of the peculiarly solemn events commemorated, is called Holy Week. To-day is Palm Sunday. Paims or other evergreens are blessed in the different Catholic churches and distributed among a story that exhibits the crushing results of the people, the intention being to recall the triumphant entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem. The religious exercises on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are the most solemn and impressive in the ceremonial of the Church. It is called the office of Tenebra, or darkness, from the gradual darkening of the churches as the different psalms are chanted. All these ceremonies are, in one way or another, commemorative of the passion of our Lord, the crucifixion, the laying in the tomb, and finally on Easter Sunday the resurrection from the dead, when the Church breaks into pmans of gladness and thanksgiving. The greater number of the different branches of the Protestant Church do not observe Holy Week, but special services are held by the Church of England, the Lutheran and the Protestant Episcopal churches. With the close of Lent the hard discipline of the Catholic Church is relaxed and the rigid fasting and penance and prayer come to an end.

# PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Murat Halstead must have some particular grudge

Fatner Beckx is the General of the Jesuits at Rome,

In the Black Hule hardly a stage arrives which does

not take some woman to her husband. M. Victor Sardon is to be officially received by the

members of the French Acatemy on May 16. Whon George Washington had a chance to tell a lie he stood up and told the truth like a little beli-punch. The President will go to live at the Soldiers' Home near Washington on the 1st of June. He pays no

rent there.
Wives, learn a lesson from this. The best cooked chop in Washington is to be found at a gambling house. Keep your busbands home.

Spring for awhite coyly threatened to gush upon us

in all its soft poosy; but now it shrinks like a mouse

as the cat-like winter pays it back again.

The favorite paper of the Emperor of Germany is the Kreuz Zeitung, which has court news from all the

little duchies and yet which hates Bismarck. M. de Beriot, son of Malibran, will soon give plane entertainments in Loudon, and his playing is said to

be as exquisite in feeling as his mother's voice.

Prince Napoleon has appealed in the Court of Casan.

tion, Paris, against his removal as a general from the French Army. The Court agreed to hear argument in

the matter.

John E. Harmon, Deputy Grand Sire of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, will sail on the Zealandin for Australia on Monday next in the interest

Of the order.

The Housewives' Union, in Berlie, Germany, owns a newspaper, has supplied 10,000 iemale servants, fed

profit last year of \$2,300.

M. Jules Fayre has another chance to call his Congress and exterminate the loternationals. Members

of the Order are being arrested wherever found in France. Also the Nihitists.

Quintana, "the Sponish Tennyson," has been esptured by the beauty and brilliancy of Mme. Ratazzi,

who is illuminating Madrid with her smiles. She de-nies that she is married to Senor Ruiz. The German at lunch in one of the uptown rostau-

his bread; and it is he who has his raw oysters put over into the round shell. Lady Dufferin, for a short time yesterday afternoon, occupied a sent on the floor of the Dominion House of Commons. When she left the half the members

ment, with beer, and potato saiad, using no butter for

rose to their feet and sang "God Save the Queen." amid thunders of applause.
A novelty in exhibitions. The Prefecture of Police is to exhibit at the Paris Exhibition photographs of

all criminals in Jail and such as are "wanted," with a choice collection of Jimmies, skeleton keys, chiscle, boit saws, bludgeons, slungshots and such other deli-cate "instruments of the profession." Among the passengers on the sceamship Scanding

vian, which arrived at Biltimore yesterday from Halinax, were Governor Archibald, of Nova Scotis, and his daughter, who are on a pleasure trip. They wil proceed to Washington, and from thence to Philidalphia, New York, Boston and other Northern cities. Here is the Nevada style illustrated by the Perri. torial Enterprise :- "The Reveille thus describes a barroom journalist;- He stands in the saloons with his back to the stove and tells bow he could run a news paper; how he would be independent as a hog on ice, and call things by their right names; how he would expose corruption in high places; how he would write good, sound common sense, and none of your frivolous try-to-be-funny stuff. Then he criticises other people's methods somebody would give him a chance to show his jour nailstic ability.' The way to cure one of those chaps is to get him to agree to write a sensible article every day for a week. Before the week. Is out he is sure to impossible by his flight; but a review of common sense will dictate, the operation of on Calvary." in which certain Marys stand entered be pumped dry, and will gape werse for an idea than a

### AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE-"L'AMI PRITE." The large and brilliant audience that filled the Ly. benefit of Mr. Fritz Hirschy, director of the French comedy company, proved that the efforts of this manager are not unappreciated in New York. "Le Tailleur Pour Dames," the comedy which preceded the play of the evening, is an amusing little piece written for this occasion by M. A. Coroett, a literof Mile. Le Blanc and MM. Veniat, Henriot and Bouteloup, and was very much enjoyed. Then came "L'Ami Fritz," Erckman-Charrian's latest Parisian success. The political questions in the book have been carefully avoided in naking the play. The only instance where anything of this nature occurs is in the speech David Sichel the Aisatian rubbi, makes in the first act. The play is pustoral in character, without any striking sit-uations and with little plot. The people uations and with little plot. The people sit or stand around in picturesqui groups, and talk in a bright and amusing intensity that suits a French andience, but which would be voted duil in an American play. The only decided bit of character in the play is that of the flabb, performed by M. Chamonia in his usual impressive and artistic manner. If Chamonia could only play in English what an acquisition he would be to our stage! M. Veniat played the title rôle very acceptably, but there is very little in the part. M. Aerville made considerable fun as Frederic, though at times he was inclined to overact. Mile. Leblanc made an agreeoid Suzette, and Mma. Borsary played the old servant to the life. A feature of the second act was the "Chant Aiscacien," and by Mile, Leblanc and the whole troup. This act was exceedingly well put on the stage. In it Suzette pumped real water from a paper pump and led Fritz with sugar cherries plucked from a paper tree. The performance was followed with interest and evidently gave great picusure to the large audionce. Last evening closed the present season of French comedy, but M. Hirschy promises a new season on April 23, during which he will produce from a trinctive neveities, among which will be the "Courrier d' Lyons."

STEINWAY HALL - THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT. The last in the series of Theodore Thomas' symphon; concerts took place last night and Steinway Hall was crowded from the upper gallery to the edge of the orchestra with an audience such as has rarely been seen in this popular place of resort. The programme is the same as that which was described after Friday's rehearsal. Mrs. E. A. Osgaod, however, features of her voice, owing pernaps to a greater familiarity with the acoustics of the half-which is an important element in an artist's success—and Mr. important element in an artist's success—and Mr. Max Pinner played at his bost. This young artist wans favor from the public with each appearance. His technique is so perfect that the listener forzets everything clse in awaiting the charming effects, and the Tact that he cannot pound like a trip hammer—which seems by some p-oppe to be a musical acquirement—is lost sicht of in the bird-like interpretation of every phrase he touches. With a greater poysique he might inske more a lise. If he were a givnt he could not make more delightful melody, especially when ne represents Lizst.

The last performance of the English Opera Company at the Grand Opera House took place last evening. The season has been in many respects enjoyable, in smuch as it has introduced to the public a number of fresh voices and ambitious artists. Perfection has not been claimed by the management, but those who have attended the soveral operas agree that the music has been fairly rendered and teat the artists employed have done their work surprisingly well. "Il Frowatoro" was repeated last night, with Fritsch as Maurico, Blum as Count di Luna, Miss Martinez as Loonora and Mrs. Florence Rico Knox as Azuceaa. It is but justice to the lady lest named to say that she assumed the part on a few hours' sotice, and Lever having sung it in full before an American public naturally exhibited her tremor that attaches to a first sppearance. She, however, exhibited both grane of voice and action in illustrating the gypsy part, and afforced abundant proof that, with larger opportunity for preparation, her fine contraits will be heard to greater advantage. Miss Martinez sang with unusal fervor, Fritsen nover sang better nor received more carnest encores, and Blum fully maintained the reputation he is winning of being one of the best baritones in America.

W. T. Carleton commences a two weeks' engagement in English opera on the 22d of April at St. John, N. B. The European Museum, at No. 729 Chestnut street, is one of the institutions of Philadelphia and attracts

Downing's Ninth Regiment Band give their sighteenth grand Sunday night concert this evening at the Grand Opera House.

Tony Pastor's variety company is about to end its work and take to the road. The outside public will fin t lew better attractions of the kind.

Heller's lecture about Blue Beard and the accom-

panying accromantic tricks are described as among the funniest things to be heard and seen in No

The attendance at Barnum's Circus yesterday was simply enormous. At half-past one the management every seat was taken.

It is said that the Italian Opera Company did immense business in Boston during the past week. "Alda" drew \$4,000 and "Mignon" \$3,500 houses. The critics protec Mess Kollogg's AI la.
--Eustache" is announced for the Coestant Street

Theatre, Philadelphia, this week. "Pauline" was not very successful last week and was withdrawn. "Louis XL" is to be played during Easter wick, "Diplomacy," at Wallack's, continues to be one of the central features of theatrical attraction. Nearly

all of the actors have won well deserved praise from the public by reason of their strong characterize-

to-morrow, after a successful tour in melifiboring cities, and will report "Struck O." and "The Chinese Question." John McCu lough follows on Easter Mon. day with the "Gladiator."

At the Theatre Comique to-merrow night the feat ture of the evening and fluring the week will be an annusing drams, in three acts, entitled, "The floyie Brothers." The benefit of Mr. Hanley, the manager, was one of the successes of the season.

The group of five living chimpanzees and an enor-

mous ourang outang are the latest and most interesting additions to the attractions of the Aquarium. Egg natching, fish generating and alligator breeding processes are also a part of the attractions.

Mesers Birch, Backus and Wamboid, of the San Francisco Minstrels, have tendered a benefit to their treasurer, Mr. William A. Hunter, to take place next vednesday evening. Besides the regular company a number of professionals have volunteered.

Mr. W. S. Rising, a flue tenor, announces a concert

on the 6th of May. He will have the assistance of Miss Mary Beebe, of Boston, soprano; Mr. George W. Morgan, organist; Miss Mary Morgan, narpist; Mr. J.

N. Pattison, piano, and Mr. W. C. Baird, biritone.
The Columbia College Gice Club will give a con at the Union League Theatre on the 30th of April in aid of a fund to the University lour to Renley. The

crew are daily in the river and are now in exce condition. They will sail on the 25th of May, on the Inman steamer.
At the Standard Tocatre "Little Barefoot" is to be followed this week by "The Pearl of Savoy." Miss Maggie Muchell has a happy faculty—Brat, in selecting pieces that attract the public, and second, I

insuring to her audiences genuine erjoyment, of ricz' will come to the front next Monday. o' Airlie' uuring his engagement in Philidelphia last week, but the lawyers of Mr. Hermann Vezin, to

whom the play belongs, swooped down upon him with a formal letter of protest. Mr. Barrett has won a genuine success in "King Lear." genuine success in "King Loar."

"The Extice" at the Broadway will keep the boards another week, but it is the last of the season. The excellent acting of the company in Mr. Rowe's dramatization, together with the fine speciacular effects produced, are among the most enjoyable of the process (called a file of the company).

the present features of the New York stage. The general excellence of the performance of "Loah," at Niolo's, has drawn immonse houses during the past work, and the management will continue its

the past week, and the management will continue its presentation during the coming week. Miss De Forcast as Leah and Mr. Piercy as Rudolph remain in the Cast. Both of these artists have added to their reputation by their recent performances.

Buffisio Bill will appear in the drama of "May Cody" of the Brooklyn Park Theatre to-morrow evening. He

will be supported by an able company. Miss Lydie Donier will take the rôle of May Cody, and Miss A Wall that of Ann Eliza Young, the celebrated "No 19" of Brigham's wives. On Monday, April 22, the "Exiles" are announced to appear; on the 29th, Laurence Barrett; on May 6, Tony Pastor's Troupe; on